

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

A Conference of Nebraska Prohibitionists.

A state conference of prohibitionists was held in Lincoln last week with a good attendance.

The committee on plan of work recommended that the prohibition party, the Good Templars, the W. C. T. U., the anti-saloon republicans, democrats and united labor men use their organizations to carry out the agitation for the passage of the prohibitory amendment to our state constitution.

We further recommend that the right-fully constituted officers of the aforesaid organizations confer together to provide for an economic distribution of labor, so that the greatest good may be accomplished with the least expenditure of time and money.

We would further recommend that a number of mass meetings be held in different parts of the state for the purpose of creating public sentiment in favor of the amendment.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, By the Nebraska state prohibition conference, held at Lincoln, April 17 and 18, 1899:

1. That, whereas, the last session of the legislature saw fit to submit to a vote of the people the question of a prohibitory amendment, we pledge the several organizations represented by us that during the next eighteen months we will put forth our most earnest and persistent efforts to secure the embodiment of prohibition in the organic law of our state.

2. That while we deem it for the best interest of the cause that we enter this amendment campaign each organization under its own banner, working through its own methods, we will cheerfully co-operate with all lovers of home, either in their individual capacity or as organizations who are honestly laboring for the same great principle.

3. That while we will be using our labor for this great cause by the methods we severally deem best, we do not propose to carry partisan into our work or pass unjustly criticism upon those who work by different methods but with just as sincere motives.

4. That whereas strong drink is the greatest cause of the laboring class, we urge the labor element of the entire state, of whatever party affiliation, to unite with us in carrying the state prohibition.

5. Whereas a non-partisan conference is being called to meet in this city on June 5, therefore resolved, that as individuals we will be most anxious to attend that, and any other movement to ultimate victory.

6. That with charity to all and malice toward none, we enter hopefully and determinedly into the contest for God, home and native land, and urgently call on the prohibitionists, the W. C. T. U., the Good Templars, and all other temperance organizations to each perfect its machinery, adopt its own methods, strengthen its own organization, and then march forward in hearty sympathy with each other's work for a combined assault on the most formidable citadel of the rum power—high license.

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

Yesterday, says the Omaha Republican, saw the first detachment off for Oklahoma. A few stragglers left the night before, but it was the colony itself that left yesterday.

Most of them came from South Omaha, and the majority were foreigners. Many of them carried guns and other weapons of offense and defense. They seemed to think that there were the only sure means of securing a farm in the new territory.

Another party will leave to-night, but it is said that none of the town set men will be with it.

Blue Springs has granted an electric light franchise running twenty years, the plant to be in operation by January 1, 1899.

The election held in Butler county on the proposition to vote \$50,000 for building a court house at the county seat, resulted in a victory for the enterprise by something over 300 majority.

The Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, Nebraska, will meet in annual convocation at York, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, April 30, 1899.

A Campbell dispatch says that an old grudge between L. D. Mouser and Frank Karnes was settled on the banks of the Blue by a rough and tumble fight. Mouser won after the loss of one ear. Karnes has a bad looking eye. Both men received severe punishment.

It is rumored in Lincoln that Representative Brink, of Albion, Boone county, will be appointed bank inspector.

In Omaha last week 125 men employed by the city water works company quit work on account of a reduction of their wages from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a day.

At a special election held in Blair for the purpose of voting on the proposition of the city issuing \$5,000 bonds to aid in the erection of a new court house at Blair the proposition was carried. There was only seven votes against it in the city.

The public school building at Stella was burned to the ground last week. Supposed incendiary.

Black Horse, an Indian policeman from the Pine Ridge agency, arrived at Valentine last week from the Rosebud agency and turned over to the sheriff Black Bird, or Silver Wing, the Indian who brutally outraged a young woman near Bushville, Sheridan county, a few months ago. Black Bird after a only rage escaped to the Northern Missouri agencies, and was trailed by Black Horse from the different agencies and finally arrested at Rosebud. He will be sent to the federal penitentiary. Great credit is due to Black Horse for his perseverance in making the capture.

William Struble, of DeWitt, while sitting on the railing at the front of a building in Beatrice, lost his balance through some unaccountable means and fell backwards down into the area way, eight or ten feet, striking on his back and shoulders on the brick pavement below. He was quite seriously but not dangerously hurt.

Lincoln's colony of Oklahoma boomers left last week for the "Eden of the union." Some of them go to secure bona fide homes, others to enter the business whirl and engage in the "grab speculations" incident to the settlement of a new country. But Nebraska will give the new territory some of its best settlers and most influential citizens.

Peter McGoff, a citizen of Elmwood, suicided on his wife's grave by taking poison. His wife had been buried but a few days.

The business of the Lincoln post-office for the last quarter shows an increase of 10 per cent over the corresponding period of one year ago.

The cost of the creamery plant at Nelson was \$4,000.

Work is progressing on the new flouring mill at Sidney.

Preparations are well under way for the fifteenth annual tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's association, which is to be held in Norfolk May 31, 22, 23 and 24. Ten of the solid business men of Norfolk have formed a syndicate to give financial backing.

A complete system of waterworks is to be put in at Grant, the work to commence at an early day.

Ex-Warden Heyers has removed to Plattsmouth and engaged in the real estate business.

Postmaster Watkins, of Lincoln, has sent to Washington the plans for making the improvements on the post-office grounds contemplated by the recent action of congress.

Mrs. Diamond, of South Omaha, swallowed some poisonous medicine by mistake, and was dangerously sick until relieved by a physician.

While the guests of the Wood River hotel were at breakfast, two tramps, giving their names as Eugene Hughes and Harry Hart, went through the different rooms and gathered what they could find. They were discovered and captured.

Senator Norval, of Seward, is going to spend a few weeks in Oklahoma.

The Woman's Relief Corps have taken in hand the question of the Orleans cemetery, says the Press. Mrs. S. Morgan has put her shoulder to the wheel to secure a decent burial place.

The citizens of Seward gave Senator Norval a grand banquet.

Two tramp acrobats or contortionists are "working" this part of Nebraska, says an Atkinson dispatch. Last evening they were granted special favors by the G. A. R. at the entertainment given here, and repaid it by publicly and deliberately insulting the old soldiers.

The supervisors of Harlan county have called a special election for May 17 to vote on the issuing of \$25,000 in bonds to build a new court house.

A class county homesteader named Davis was knocked senseless and robbed by highwaymen the other day, but fortunately he had placed \$300 in a bedtick before leaving home and the robbers did not secure much.

The Wahoo saloon men are having a hard time, four of them having been arrested for selling liquor on Sunday and election day and fined \$100, and one of them getting a double dose.

Fremont has been requested by the board of supervisors to finish a calaboose for its regular drunks and tramps.

A number of the men who have been discharged from the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth have secured work as farm hands.

The Fillmore County Democrat says that Rev. Miss Speaker will first Sunday in April at Ohio.

Some time ago the four republican candidates for the postoffice at Howard agreed to submit their claims to the people, and last week a republican primary election was held for the novel purpose of selecting a postmaster. Captain George W. Martin received the highest number of votes, and, according to the agreement, he will get the endorsement.

Greesham citizens have decided to build a \$2,500 school house, work to commence at once.

The state board of transportation held a formal meeting last week and decided to issue an official railway map—full, complete and comprehensive—showing, in the colors, the terminals and termini of the various systems of railroads operating in the state. This map will be for public as well as official guidance, and will carefully trace all lines of road in the state.

Articles of incorporation of the Superior Light and Power company have been filed in the office of the secretary of state. The principal place of business is to be Superior, Nuckolls county, and the object of the company is the construction, establishment and maintenance of electric light and power plants.

Two very fine specimens of English calcite have been recently added to the state university museum by Prof. Hicks. They were found in the north of England, and are considered by the professor to be very fine.

It is very probable that Geneva will put in a system of water works the present season.

The business men of Beatrice have formed a social organization, and in a short time will have fitted up rooms with all the belongings of a metropolitan club. The new organization comprises at least seventy-five of the best business men in town.

George Barthel, living in Jefferson county, met with a painful accident. He was carrying for a large stalling lying sick in the barn. In trying to move the horse it fell upon him and badly fractured his legs and hips. It is feared he will not recover.

A corpse floating down the river was seen by a bridge motor conductor at Omaha last week. The proper action of all the towns down the river were notified by telegraph.

The Coleridge town board has raised the saloon license to \$750.

Work has been commenced on the creamery building at Bloomington.

Work is about to commence on a new opera house at Columbus to cost \$25,000.

The Omaha board of trade is urging Judge Goff for the vacancy in the interstate commerce commission.

A number of young men in Lancaster county, residing near Bennett, were arrested and fined for Sunday horse racing.

An Omaha saloon keeper figures that between \$5,000 and \$7,000 is spent in Council Bluffs each Sunday by reason of the saloons being closed in the Nebraska metropolis.

A thirty-one inch vein of coal has been discovered on the farm of Wm. E. Stout, twelve miles north of Lone Pine.

The Beatrice Republic says that the starch factory is assured. Cornelius Cochran, of Utica, N. Y., has consummated arrangements. The site is to be donated him, and he will put up a building to cost \$15,000.

The formal opening of the Paddock hotel in Beatrice will take place in two weeks.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAM COMPANY OF OMAHA.

Which opened a branch in Nebraska City some months ago, was closed last week by the sheriff. The assets include about two pounds of green and three of roasted coffee, and a half dozen coffee stoves filled with sawdust. The proprietors have disappeared, leaving numerous bills unsettled.

The city council of Nebraska City passed an ordinance imposing an occupation tax of \$200 on each saloon. This, with the license, will make the total fee \$700.

A crooked Kansas City man who had jumped his bail of \$1,000 was arrested in Lincoln last week, whither he had been followed by his bondsmen.

The twenty-second annual convention of the Nebraska Sunday school association is called to meet in Tecumseh, Neb., Tuesday afternoon, June 11, to continue in session until Thursday evening, June 13, 1899. The usual railway courtesies may be expected by the delegates.

H. Walton, living five miles north-west of Unadilla, lost a thoroughbred Clydesdale mare from being looked by a mad cow. The mare was terribly lacerated near the flank, letting out her entrails. She died almost instantly and about the same time the cow died in a great agony from hydrophobia. Mr. Walton's loss is from \$5,000 to \$8,000. E. Luff, a neighbor of Mr. Walton, had a splendid Clyde mare go mad and she died in awful distress. These losses result from the ravages of mad dogs.

CONDENSATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

James A. Sexton has been appointed postmaster at Chicago.

Parnell has instituted suit against the London Times for libel, claiming \$100,000 damages.

There is a movement on foot to increase telegraph rates on all lines to the Western Union standard.

Wagons loaded with liquor bound for Oklahoma, have been turned back by the military authorities.

The police of Paris have searched the residence of Count Dillon and Rochefort and seized a number of papers.

R. W. Ross, recorder of the general land office, and V. M. Hips, of the contest division of the land office, have resigned.

H. H. Angell, of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, hanged himself in his barn. Temporary insanity is assigned.

The long delayed Carter divorce case was put on trial in Chicago on the 16th. The court room was crowded with spectators.

The colored people of the District of Columbia celebrated emancipation day by a parade of military and civil societies.

John W. Love, agent for the Equitable Mortgage company, of Kansas City, has absconded from Phillipsburg, Kas., with about \$25,000.

An explosion occurred in the powder works at Troy, N. Y., by which one man was killed and another fatally injured.

The English court of appeals has decided that Boucicault must pay the arrears of alimony awarded his divorced wife, Robert Agnes Boucicault.

President Tilden, of the Drovers' National bank at the Union stock yards, was arrested on a charge of attempted bribery.

A woman living in Harlem, a suburb of New York, administered arsenic to herself and child with probably fatal effects.

The executive committee of the Northern Pacific met in New York to consider the Wisconsin Central case, but adjourned without any definite action.

Thomas Dominquez, a Spaniard living in Buffalo, N. Y., became jealous of his wife and set her throat with a razor, and then killed himself with the same instrument.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE.

Chicago dispatch: Chairman Cooley, of the Interstate commerce commission, in a letter received to-day by Chairman Blanchard, of the central traffic association, dispels the widespread impression that the long and short haul clause is suspended between numerous points. Judge Cooley's letter says:

"I desire to call your attention to one error into which you seem to have fallen, namely, that the commission has suspended the operation of the long and short haul clause of the act for some parts of the country. There was a suspension for a short time, but the original orders made were allowed to expire, and there are none now in force anywhere."

Judge Cooley's statement was brought out by a communication from Chairman Blanchard asking information on several questions. The first query was: If all lines from Pittsburg jointly agree on a proportional tariff to Burlington, to be applied only to traffic going west of Burlington, and which is lower than the local rates, is the proportional tariff proper and legal, with something like the following notation printed on it: "This tariff will not be applied to traffic consigned locally to Burlington. Through rates will be arrived at by adding the above proportion to Burlington to the published tariff rates from Burlington."

Chairman Blanchard added a note to the above, stating that the method suggested would serve every purpose of quoting through rates, would be as easily understood by the general public, and would save much money and time to railroads. Another question was as follows: "In cases where your board may suspend the long and short haul clause of the act, by authorizing reduced rates to further points, does that exemption apply to all companies which issue bills of lading in connection with such exempted roads?"

Chairman Cooley was promised answers to the above and similar questions, and the result is being awaited here and elsewhere with interest.

Mr. de Blowitz, the celebrated Paris correspondent of the London Times, will relate, in Harper's Magazine for May, the story of his greatest journalistic achievement, the publication of the Treaty of Berlin at the very hour that it was being signed by the representatives of the Powers. The news caused a great stir in Berlin at the time and an irritation not even yet allayed. The article in Harper's is the first authentic narrative of how the treaty fell into Mr. de Blowitz's hand, and the author declares that nothing more about the matter will ever be known. Mr. de Blowitz is an Anglo-Slavophile by birth, but has become "a naturalized Frenchman." A portrait of his accomplices in his article, which is entitled "A Chapter From My Memoirs."

A EULOGY OF THE LATE MR. MATTHEWS.

High Tribute to the Memory of the Dead Jurist by Justice Miller.

Washington dispatch: Attorney General Miller to-day presented in the supreme court of the United States the eulogistic resolutions recently adopted by the bar of the court, touching the death of Associate Justice Matthews, and asked that they be placed on the records of the court. In presenting them Mr. Miller said: "In this august presence, all human visitors stand uncovered and bow with reverence. But now and again your precincts are invaded by the herald of a power which knows no rank or dignity, in whose case magistracy and private citizen are merged into one, and the place of absolute equality. Answering the summons of this power, your eminent associate, a worthy successor of the long line of illustrious men who have served this country, Henry B. Matthews, has gone to that country whose mystery, so far as human effort is concerned, is no nearer solution than when in the childhood of the race death snatched a brother's life by brother's hand, or when the poet king bewailing his child, said all that can now be said: 'I shall go to him but he shall not return to me.' We mourn the departure of your associate. True, his life has gone out when at the zenith of its brightness, while not a young man, Justice Matthews was upheld by an spirit so buoyant, mastered difficult questions and wrote great decisions so easily, that no one thought of him as being a lawyer, but as a man, a friend, a day which drags and seems long. The day or the life full of great thoughts, crystallizing into great deeds, seems always short. Even the heathen had a better measure of life than years. Seneca says: 'We must not care for length of life, but for life sufficient for its duties. Life is long if it is full. But it is full when the soul hath completed its development and hath shown all its latent powers. We must not care for length of life, but for life sufficient for its duties. The life we mourn had no further need of years on earth.

For ourselves and the country, we regret that we could not have the benefit of his wisdom and his kindly life, but for himself his life is full. He has gone to the majority; to the majority of the great and good of all time; to the majority of the associates of his early life, that period in which most men have their best days, and in which the majority of his own kindred; to the majority, I had almost said, of those who as associates extended to him the hand of welcome when he first took his seat as a member of the supreme court. My personal acquaintance with Justice Matthews was slight. While he was at the bar I occasionally met him, but only as a young man at the bar meets a senior lawyer. Since he has been upon the bench I have known him only in the discharge of his high duties. Of his personality, therefore, it does not become me to speak. Nor is this the time, or the place, for me to indulge in extended eulogies of his character, his character, his better fitted by intimate personal and professional association, and by gifts of speech have already performed this pleasing duty. This much, however, may be said, and that is, that the mind of Justice Matthews was original. He pioneered. He studied principles more than precedents. He surveyed the field of jurisprudence with a boldness and independence which a lawyer, he took his direction in the law by the law, by the compass and the stars, rather than by uncertain foot prints, or marks on the trees, blazed by his predecessors.

Chief Justice Fuller responded, and said the court entirely concurs in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions which have just been read, and in the observations of the attorney general, and that he would be glad to see Mr. Matthews before he came to grace a seat upon this bench. Mr. Justice Matthews had a high public place, political, professional and judicial, acquired eminent distinction, and a high standing in the law, and his removal is a loss to the judiciary and the country.

To the associates of years of personal companionship, in the administration of justice, that loss is quite unparelleled. His life between those thus thrown into close intimacy are extremely strong, and when one is taken away, upon whose painstaking scrutiny, clearness in explanation and fullness of knowledge, reliance has been justly placed, and whose heart has been naturally inspired affection, a keen sense of personal bereavement mingles with the common sorrow. In view of these things, it is not surprising that the success that waits upon absolute devotion to duty, how false the depending exclamation of the preacher that "that which now is, in the days to come shall all be forgotten."

The remembrance of the just and the wise is with the generations, and the works of his faithful public servant will follow him in the days to come, now that he rests from his labors.

Sufficient Means Not at Hand.

Washington dispatch: The board of bureau officers, which has been considering the proposals received for building an armored coast defense vessel, has completed its work and reported to the secretary of the navy. It is understood that the board finds that it is not possible to build a vessel under the lowest bid (\$1,614,000), and comply with the terms of the act of congress, which fixes the total cost of naval rams, battleships and other naval structures to be built under its authorization at \$2,000,000. Out of this total must come the armor for a coast defense vessel, which is not to be furnished by a contractor, and which will cost \$300,000, anchors, booms, etc., and a submarine boat, for which proposals were received some months ago. Altogether there would be a deficit of about \$100,000, if the lowest bid for the building of this powerful vessel were accepted. The next move of the department, if the report is accepted by Secretary Tracy, will be to re-consider the proposals, and if that fails to secure reduction, then to appeal to congress for an increase in the limits of total cost.

Missouri is coming to the front; it is said that the children there no longer wipe their noses on their sleeves.

A LARGE AND TERRIBLY FIERCE FIRE.

Over Three Million Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

New York dispatch: The largest and fiercest fire witnessed here for years swept the east bank of the North river clear to day, from Fifty-ninth street to what would be Sixty-fifth street if that street ran to the river. It destroyed more than \$1,500,000 worth of property belonging to the New York Central Railroad company, and at least \$500,000 worth of land, flour and the like belonging to other persons, notably N. K. Fairbank, the great Chicagolard merchant. The flames destroyed two big elevators of the Vanderbilt system, a big brick building, stretching from Fifty-ninth to Sixtieth street, and occupied jointly by the Fairbank land refinery and the Rossett stores, and wiped out the dock property of the New York Central railroad from Fifty-ninth to past Sixty-fifth street. Henry Benging, a workman in the Fairbank refinery, was killed by a jump from a third-story window. Many others were injured by jumping, but in the great confusion attending the conflagration, the names and extent of the injuries of but very few were obtained. Rumors were rife all evening that a number of workmen had been caught and burned in the refinery, but it has been impossible to verify them. The fire broke out in the southeast corner of the Fairbank refinery, but low nobody knows. Soaked in grease as the old building was, it was in flames in an instant. The men at work in the refinery, crowded their tools and ran to save their lives. The stair cases were columns of flames and the windows presented the only means of escape. Pursued close by the fire, the men flung themselves out headlong, and how many there were nobody could tell. Many who came out were picked up and carried away by friends. The fire had soon swept throughout the length of the building, and shot over towards the big grain elevators of the New York Central railroad. Between the place where the engines were stationed and the elevators were twenty-seven railroad trains, which were in the way of the fire, and next the Union Stock yard, half a mile of broad enclosure and pens, equally impassable. There was no way for a fire engine to reach the elevators except along Sixtieth street, and that the burning of the street, and next the Union Stock yard, their way past, was blocked by falling walls. Furthermore, near the elevators was only one small water pipe. The fire broke out in the southeast corner of the building, and the men began work in a heroic struggle to save the elevator, but it was all in vain. The tremendous heat from the fire across dried and warped the wooden work of the big frame building under the corrugated iron roof, and in a short time elevator "A" was on fire and burning fiercely. Soon after the walls of the Rossett stores fell, releasing tons on tons of burning merchandise that rolled in blazing torrents down the street. This increased the heat and flame, and the efforts of the firemen seemed to be entirely useless. About this time the stock yards pens were cleared out. At 7 o'clock the fire caught fire, and the scene had then, in the growing darkness, lurid effects that made a spectacle of awful grandeur. The second elevator was entirely consumed also, and at 11 o'clock to-night, when the fire was going out, the half mile of ruins sent out a furnace heat.

An estimate of the losses is as follows: The Rossett stores, \$2,000,000; The Union Stock yard, \$500,000; Elevator "A", \$800,000; Elevator "B", \$200,000; Dock "A", contents, 200,000; Dock "B", contents, 250,000; Total, \$3,550,000.

The loss to the New York Central Company is covered by insurance. Wilcox company's stock is insured for \$100,000.

Gigantic Smuggling Operation Unearthed.

New York dispatch: Special Treasury Agent Simmons has unearthed one of the most extensive smuggling operations ever carried on in this city. This far the largest of the government amounting to \$20,000,000, and it is expected that the total will finally foot up to \$250,000. The firm is Allard & Sons, of Paris, who have also a branch store in this city, and deal in antiques, old furniture, articles of vertu, paintings, tapestries and other articles of luxury. The discovery was made through a discharged agent of the firm named Blossaire, who gave information to the customs authorities. The scheme was to consist of shipping New York house furniture in which were concealed costly portiere curtains, rich gobelet tapestry, etc. Duties were only paid on furniture. Purchasers were induced in every way to buy the articles with duties on them, and the government had been swindled, added thereto. The smuggling operations was the main topic of conversation to-day at the office of the special treasury agent of customs, H. H. Angell, which standing of the house and the financial standing of its customers added to the interest of the case. The office of the firm was open as usual to-day for the transaction of business. Nothing further will be done until Secretary Windom is heard from. The facts in the case were embodied in a report sent to Washington last night. No arrests have been made. W. H. Secomb, counsel for the Allards, says that he is not sure the affair was an outrage on a most respectable firm; that the result would show the Allards are innocent of any attempt to defraud the government. Collected by the special treasury agent, he said this morning, stated that Roulez, the present representative of Allard & Sons, had admitted smuggling and had told him all about it.

A Bugle Sounded for Moving.

Arkansas City (Kans.) special: Early this morning Capt. Hayes at the head of his column blew a long bugle blast as a signal for the assemblage of boomers to start, and immediately afterward 1,000 wagons and 5,000 men, women and children began the long and weary journey on to Oklahoma across the Cherokee strip. Just before the start was made Capt. Hayes made a brief speech to the boomers, reminding them of their pledge not to interfere with the cattlemen's fences or Indian villages in the Pawnee and Ponca reservations. The boomers over that announcement and Caldwell started a few minutes after the Arkansas City procession. Capt. Woodson, who regulated their departure, searched every wagon and destroyed every drop of liquor found in them. He did this under orders from the department. Capt. Hayes has similar orders relative to his crowd and he will begin his search early to-morrow morning, when he hopes to overhaul them about half way across the strip.

Harry Hill, who passed through Purcell to-day, says the town is overrun with gamblers, monte men and stage drivers, and that the boomers are making the river badly needed. Without them the river will be almost impassable.

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR DOLLARS.

How to Get Rid of the Corn-Rot Worm, That Promises to Become a Pest.

In compliance with a request from several parties, I communicate the following lines on one of our Nebraska insects that may be of interest to some of your readers. The subject was discussed in a late bulletin issued by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, and entitled "Certain Injurious Insects of the Year 1898." A portion of the bulletin is as follows: That particular part of the bulletin pertaining to the corn-rot worm is repeated here:

An insect that promises to become a pest in the near future in this and adjoining states, if it continues to increase rapidly during the succeeding two or three years, as it has in those past, is what is known among entomologists as the long-horned diabrotica (diabrotica longicornis Say). This beetle is quite closely related to the common striped squash-beetle, D. vittata, that works upon the squash, cucumber and melon vines, the perfect insect feeding upon the leaves and young fruit, and the larva bores into the roots of the plant.

There is but a single brood of the diabrotica annually in this latitude. The eggs are laid during the latter part of September and first half of October about the roots of corn, wheat and other grain during the winter, and hatch the following spring in time to attack the young corn when it has attained a few inches in height. It continues feeding in the larval stage through June and July by boring into the roots and stalk just at or near the surface; and, when numerous, renders the stalk weak so as to be easily blown down by wind storms. The larvae are fully matured by the last of May or early in August, when they transform to the pupa, and in a few more days to the imago or beetle stage.

DESCRIPTION.—The larva which alone do the damage, when full-grown measure about one-half of an inch in length, are whitish, slender, of nearly equal length throughout, and resemble not a little of some kinds of maggots or fly larvae. They are not very active, and for the most part either bore directly into the heart of the plant, or else work among the small later roots. The pupa, which is also whitish, but shorter than the full-grown larva, is inactive and remains among the soil about the roots until it transforms to the imago.

IMAGO.—The parent of the worm is a rather slender, greenish, oblong beetle, about one-sixth of an inch in length. Its eyes are black; the antennae or feelers are about equal to the body in length, also greenish. The thorax is sub-quadrate, slightly narrowed in front, with two impressed spots placed behind its middle. The elytra or horny wings are irregularly punctured, and have their suture and outer margin somewhat emarginated. The legs are brown. The beetles are to be found upon various flowers during the fall months. The present fall (1898) they were especially numerous upon the blossoms of the various composite, and last year (1897) in Illinois they were especially numerous upon the blossoms of buckwheat during the month of August. They also occur upon the stalks of corn late in the fall, after having laid their eggs, where they creep down among the leaves for shelter.

REMEDY.—As to a remedy against the increase and consequent injury by this grub, I will quote Professor Herbert Osborne's words as published in a recent bulletin of the Iowa experiment station, and being more complete than that by myself in bulletin above referred to.

"Since the eggs are almost universally deposited in the ground around roots of standing corn during September and October, and do not hatch until the following spring, and moreover, as the larvae do not seem able to subsist on the roots of other crops, it is readily seen that if the old corn field is planted to some other crop, the grub will be starved; and if the practice is adopted throughout the community, the next generation of the beetles must be greatly depleted.

The newly hatched worms are very delicate, minute creatures and are unable to migrate in search of food. So there is perfect safety in planting corn on land that has been in some other crop, directly alongside or within a rod of the old corn field. The grub, if it remains only to urge all who may read these lines to adopt the necessary plan in every case where there is the slightest indication of its presence and urge its adoption on all farms of the locality. Indeed, the rotation of crops is practiced generally by intelligent farmers for other considerations, and it is not to be conscientiously kept in check an insect which would otherwise almost certainly have ravaged their fields to an extent hard to realize.

The intelligent adoption of the same plan, a concerted movement of the cultivators in a corn growing locality, should result in a most decided advantage, and having such an effective and applicable method at hand it only rests with the farmers themselves whether or not they are to suffer from this pest year after year.

Farmers, please attend to this matter of looking after insect depredators, and save many dollars in losses to you and the state. Very respectfully, LAWRENCE BRUSTER, Entomologist.

Measures for Preserving Pears.

The following message was sent out from Washington by the assistant adjutant general:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.—[To the Commanding General, Division of Missouri, Chicago, Ill.]—By direction of the major general the following is communicated: The president directs that General Merritt act in conjunction with the marshals of the United States courts having jurisdiction in the county named to settlement and under the president's recent proclamation to preserve the peace and will, upon the requisition of such marshals or deputies, use the troops under his command to aid them in executing warrants, and making arrests and quelling any riots or breaches of the peace that may occur. He will use his influence to promote peace and good order and will take every proper measure to avoid any conflict of arms between or with the settlers. He will also see the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits in the Indian country are enforced. A careful enforcement of these provisions will open the way to a more general good order.